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High Lights *of* Boston



With the compliments
of RICE & HUTCHINS *INC*



January 1920



RICE & HUTCHINS take pleasure in presenting to you this booklet on Boston, which it is hoped will add to the enjoyment of your visit in this historic old city. Since its founding, Boston has stood for big things, not only historically, but from a professional and industrial point of view. This Firm is now entering upon the fifty-fourth year of its history—a history which dates back to a most primitive period in the industrial life of the country.

High Lights *of* Boston





BLACKSTONE'S HOUSE
Near Beacon and Walnut Streets
at the foot of Beacon Hill



HIGH LIGHTS OF BOSTON

Upon certain localities and numerous events of historic Boston is focused the light of public interest, giving character and individuality to the city.

Prominent among the high lights of Boston is Beacon Hill. The early history of the city first centered about this ancient landmark, and beneath the gilded dome of its State House is history still being made. On its southerly slope dwelt Boston's first settler, the Rev. William Blaxton (Blackstone), frequently referred to as the "Hermit of Shawmut." It is believed that he came over in 1623 with Robert Gerges, and this cultured, eccentric young Cambridge graduate, with his pale, thoughtful face, was a recluse by nature. For about five years he lived in undisturbed solitude in his thatched-roofed hut near the foot of Beacon Hill, with his rose garden, his apple orchard, his spring of sparkling water, and his brindled bull, on which he used to gallop long the crooked paths which later became the streets of Boston.

In 1630, Blackstone, out of sympathy for Governor Winthrop's struggling little colony which was suffering from disease, scanty provisions, and inadequate water supply at Charlestown, told the Governor of the excellent spring on Shawmut Peninsula, and invited the colonists to move to its vicinity.

To Shawmut, the Indian name for "glistening fountain," these new settlers gave the name of "Trimountaine," on account of the three-peaked eminence which later became known as Beacon Hill. A few years afterward they changed the name to Boston, in honor of that ancient Lincolnshire town in old England from which many of the prominent settlers had come.

For a while Blackstone dwelt side by side with his new neighbors. In 1634 he sold forty-four of his fifty acres to Governor Winthrop for \$150, retaining the remaining six acres for his own estate, which many years later came into the possession of the famous portrait painter, Copley. The following year he packed up his library and departed to Rehoboth, in Rhode Island, for Boston had become much too crowded for his comfort.

From the beacon which was placed on "Treamount" in 1635, by order of the General Court, this elevation received the name of Beacon Hill. In an iron pot, supported by a crane at the top of a tall pole, was placed the tar which was fired, whenever occasion arose, to give warning of any attack by land or sea. Though about sixty feet lower than when the beacon was erected upon it, Beacon Hill still looms up prominently in the heart of Boston. In place of the flaming signal light, there now gleams



Beacon Hill
From Mt. Vernon Street, near the head of Hancock Street
1811-1812

on its summit the gilded dome of the Boston State House. This splendid old building with its double colonnade, surmounted by a temple-like pediment, above which rises the great dome, was designed by the American architect, Bulfinch, and occupies the site of the old cow pasture of the Hancock estate. The corner-stone was laid on the fourth of July, 1795, by Governor Samuel Adams, assisted, among others, by "The Most Worshipful Paul Revere, Grand Master." It was Paul Revere, also, who made the copper plates which first covered the great dome.

Beneath the gallery in the Hall of Representatives is suspended the "sacred codfish," as a "memorial of the importance of the Cod Fishery to the welfare



The Return of the Battle Flags

From a painting by Edward Simmons, made from a Copley Print. It is on the north side of the Hall of Flags in the State House. Copyright by Edward Simmons from a Copley Print, copyright by Curtis & Cameron, Publishers, Boston, and printed by their kind permission.

of the Commonwealth." This is believed to be the identical codfish which hung in the old State House, and was moved to the new building when it was completed. When the present State House was enlarged, this wooden image was wrapped in an American flag and carried by a committee of

fifteen from the old Hall of Representatives to the one which it now occupies.

Among the many impressive events which have taken place at the State House was the return of our battle flags to this building on December 22, 1865. As the regiments marched past the State House, the color bearers withdrew from the ranks mounted the steps, and gathered in a group around Governor Andrew, who, after a prayer had been offered by the Rev. Samuel K. Lathrop, received the colors, which now occupy a place of honor in Memorial Hall.

In front of the State House, extending down the slope of Beacon Hill and spreading over several acres about its base, lies Boston Common. It was this tract of land which Governor Winthrop purchased of the Rev. William Blackstone for \$150, the sum having been raised by a tax levied on the colonists. Though originally laid out for a training field, Boston Common has been used for many and varied purposes during the two hundred and eighty-five years since its purchase. It has been the scene of many a characteristic drama of Boston life, from the early days of Puritanism when a person who ventured to stroll across it on Sunday was promptly arrested, down to recent times when portions of it have been given over to war gardens and recruiting offices.

Cows were pastured on the Common until about 1830, and it was rumored in Boston society circles, some hundred and fifty years ago, that there was promiscuous milking of these animals when Madame Hancock happened to need an extra large supply of milk for the entertainment of prominent guests, arriving unexpectedly on the French fleet.



Beacon Street and The Common
1804-1811

In 1720 the "spinning craze" hit Boston. Spinning-wheels were imported from Europe, and schools were established here for the purpose of teaching the industry. Contests were held on the Common, and hundreds of the young women of Boston, both rich and poor, set up their spinning-wheels on the green and performed before an enthusiastic crowd of spectators.

Not all the purposes for which the Common was used during those early years were peaceful ones. There is still growing near the Frog Pond a graft from the "Old Elm" which was used as a gallows-tree until 1812, when executions on the Common were abolished. From its branches were hung scores of unfortunate victims accused of witchcraft, Quakerism, murder, and theft. Among them were several women, including Mary Parsons, Mrs. Ann Hibbins, and Margaret Jones, who was accused of possessing imps.

The hill where the Soldiers' Monument now stands was the scene of a most unfortunate duel in 1728, when Benjamin Woodbridge and Henry Phillips, two young men of excellent standing in the community, undertook to settle with swords a quarrel which had arisen, it is believed, over cards. Woodbridge was mortally wounded by Phillips, who left him to die on the Common.

The Boston Common was the place of encampment for the Royal troops from 1768 to the evacuation of Boston. Holmes, in describing the Common at this time says,

"And over all the open Green,
Where grazed of late the harmless kine,
The cannon's deepening ruts are seen,
The war-horse stamps, the bayonets shine."

Many are the events of national importance which have been celebrated on the old Common, from the "Repeal of the Stamp Act," which was greeted by a roaring salute from Captain Paddock's Artillery, and the huge bonfire which celebrated Cornwallis's surrender, to the recent celebration of the signing of the Armistice.

And so, down through the years, has the life of the city been reflected in the history of Boston Common, and "Boston Preferred," as Robert Shackleton has aptly termed Beacon Hill, which stands, as he says, "for the exclusiveness, the permanence, the fixity of Boston society.'

Rivalling the Common and Beacon Hill as a place of interest and importance, is State Street. As the center of the early life of the town, it occupies a prominent position in the history of the city, and as the "Wall Street of Boston" it has become an important factor in the financial life of the State and the nation.

On the site of the Old State House, at the head of the street, there stood in the early days of the town the first market-place, from which this thoroughfare originally received the name of Market Street. In 1658 the first Town House was erected on this spot. This building was practically a gift of Captain Robert Keayne, a prominent merchant of the town, who, at his death, in 1656, left three hundred pounds to Boston, for the erection of a Town House. The building, when completed, cost six hundred and eighty pounds—the balance, above the three hundred pounds left by Captain Keayne, being contributed by one hundred and four of the citizens of Boston.



State Street and Old State House

1801

From a Painting at Massachusetts Historical Society

Upon an ancient house in the English town of Windsor is a tablet marking it as the home of this man who took such a prominent part in the life of Boston. In addition to his generous gift toward the erection of the Town House, Captain Keayne founded here, in 1637, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, which is the oldest military organization in America.

In the great fire of 1711, the Town House was completely destroyed, but a new one was immediately erected on the same site. This second building was considerably damaged by fire in 1747, but the present structure, Boston's famous Old State House, has practically the same exterior, although many changes have been made on the inside.

When Faneuil Hall was erected in 1742, to be used as a Town Hall and market-place, the old Town House became the State House, where the Legislature and the Courts assembled. As a "Cradle of Liberty" it may be said to rival Faneuil Hall. It was John Adams who said that "In it Independence was born." From its second-story balcony has many a royal proclamation been read to the assembled throng beneath. From this balcony was announced the repeal of the detested Stamp Act. There stood Colonel Crafts on July 18, 1776, when he read to the excited citizens of Boston the text of the Declaration of Independence, which had been relayed to Boston by swiftly galloping messengers. Within the walls of this historic old building was planned the Constitution of the State. There, too, assembled the Convention previous to the departing of the delegates to Federal Street Church, where was adopted the Constitution of the United States. In the old Council Room, with its atmosphere of ancient dignity, John Hancock was inaugurated first Governor of the Commonwealth.

In 1708 the name of Market Street was changed by an order of the selectmen, which read that "the street leading from Cornhill, including the wayes on each side of the Town house extending easterly to the sea," should be called "King Street." It was not until 1784 that this prominent Boston thoroughfare received its present name of State Street.

Many are the dramas of comedy and tragedy which have been enacted on this old street. Across from the market-place was erected the first meeting-house, a rude structure with mud walls and thatched



Old State House
1858

roof. In the open square between these two buildings stood the whipping post, the stocks, and the cage in which were exhibited all persons who ventured to violate the Sabbath. The first prisoner to be placed in the stocks was Edward Palmer, the carpenter who built them. The authorities



Boston Massacre

1770

took this method of punishing him for what they considered an exorbitant sum which he had asked for their construction.

Most of Boston's "four hundred" made their homes on State Street in the early days.

At one time all of the banks and brokers' offices in Boston were located on State Street, and at the present time there are more of them here than upon any other single street in the city.

In 1770 occurred the Boston Massacre—an event which gives to State Street its chief historic interest, for upon its pavement was shed the first blood of the Revolution. Those killed in the Massacre were Samuel Gray, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell, Crispus Attucks, and Patrick Carr.

In the old Granary Burying Ground lie the remains of the victims of the Boston Massacre, and on State Street, marking the place where they fell, about twelve feet south of the southeast corner of State and Exchange Streets, is a stone block with paving stones radiating from it.

The Old South Church, where a Town meeting was held the day after the Boston Massacre, stands on the corner of Milk and Washington Streets. Though located on a busy corner in the heart of the city, this old "Sanctuary of Freedom" seems not to be a part of the life which surges about its ancient walls, but appears wrapped in an atmosphere of the past—the days when it was the scene of those momentous, tumultuous Town meetings which "kindled the flame that fired the Revolution." In imagination we see the vast crowd assemble here on March 5, 1775, to commemorate the anniversary of the Boston Massacre. Although warned by the British authorities "that any making an ovation at that time, and especially any one making any reflection upon the royal family, was liable to arrest and capital punishment," the people continued with their plans for the celebration. They selected as orator of the occasion, Dr. Joseph Warren, who was killed a few weeks later at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Within this old building was staged the first act of that thrilling drama entitled, "The Boston Tea Party," which ended in a band of men, disguised as Indians, going to Griffin's Wharf, followed by a large number of the audience. They boarded the three vessels which contained the cargoes of



Old South Church
Corner Washington and Milk Streets



Boston Tea Party

tea, hoisted out the chests, smashed them open with their hatchests, and threw them overboard, and—

“The waters in the rebel bay,
Have kept the tea leaf savor,
Our old North Enders in their spray,
Still taste a Hyson flavor.”

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Griffin's Wharf has long since disappeared, and the place is now solid ground, along which extends a busy street, and above which thunders the Boston Elevated trains. But the historic spot is appropriately marked by a tablet on the north corner of Pearl Street and Atlantic Avenue.



Faneuil Hall

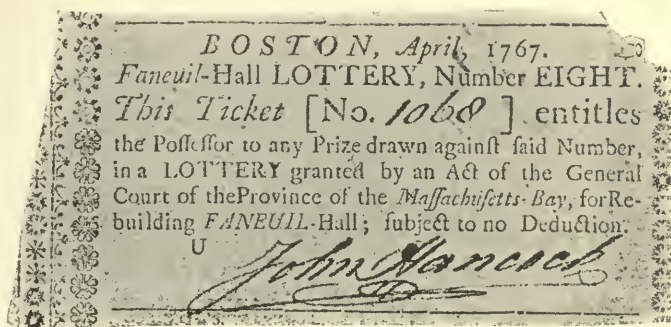
The present structure of the Old South Church was erected in 1729. On this same site, which marks the location of Governor Winthrop's last dwelling place, there was built in 1670 the first Meeting-House of the Old South Church. It was in this original building that the little Benjamin Franklin was baptized on January 17, 1706.

Not far from the Old South Church is that building of historic associations, known as Faneuil Hall—Boston's famous old "Cradle of Liberty."

This hall was given to the city in 1742, by a public-spirited citizen named Peter Faneuil.

The original building was forty feet in width and a hundred in length. Beneath was a market-place with open arches, and above was the auditorium where the patriots of Boston held their meeting during that stormy period of the Revolution.

The building was burned in 1762, and was rebuilt along the lines of the original, the following year. The expense of rebuilding was borne by the town, aided by a lottery which was authorized by the Province. It is with difficulty that we can conceive of Puritanical Boston countenancing such a scheme, but it was apparently a common method of raising money in those days. It was not until 1833 that the sale of lottery tickets in this State was forbidden by law.



The corner-stone of the new building was dedicated by James Otis, "to the cause of liberty," from which Faneuil Hall derived its title of the "Cradle of Liberty." The original building was

similarly dedicated to the same cause, but with a reservation stating "with loyalty to a king under whom we enjoy that liberty."

Numerous additions and alterations have been made from time to time, and little remains of the original gift of Peter Faneuil, except the gilded grasshopper on the weather vane, which was made and put in its place on November 1, 1742, by Shem Brown, a prominent brass worker of those days. This ancient insect has survived earthquake and fire, and is still perched on the cupola.

In the auditorium, which is still used as a forum, is a clock which has marked the minutes of many famous speeches by noted orators.

When Lafayette visited Boston in 1825, he expressed the following tribute to the old building:

"To the City of Boston, the Cradle of Liberty: may Faneuil Hall ever stand a monument to teach the world that resistance to oppression is a duty, and will, under true republican institutions, become a blessing."

The laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument was the event which brought Lafayette to these shores in 1825. He had traveled nearly five thousand miles through sixteen republics in order to take part in this celebration, and Boston went wild over his arrival, for few had believed that he would really come.

Over Washington Street was placed an arch, bearing an inscription which expressed the love and admiration which the Americans felt for this noble Frenchman, the last two lines of which were: "We bow not the neck, and we bend not the knee But our hearts, Lafayette, we surrender to thee."



Bunker Hill Monument
Corner-stone laid June 17, 1825



Old North Church
Corner-stone laid in 1723

The corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument was laid, June 17, 1825, on the fiftieth anniversary of that famous battle which it commemorates. There were present at the ceremony, besides General Lafayette, Daniel Webster, who gave at this time his celebrated Bunker Hill oration, and also two hundred officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and forty of the men who had taken part in the Battle of Bunker Hill.

On the slope of Copp's Hill, in the north end of Boston, is Christ Church, the oldest church edifice in the city. The corner-stone of the building was laid in 1723, by Rev. Samuel Myles, who uttered the following words: "May the gates of Hell never prevail against it."

It is this church, often referred to as the "Old North," which will always be associated with the famous ride of Paul Revere. From its belfry one still sees in imagination, on the eve of each Patriot's Day, "a glimmer and then a gleam of light"; flashing its message to the midnight rider on the Charlestown shore: and again one hears—

"A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,
And a word that shall echo forevermore!
For, borne on the night-wind of the Past,
Through all our history, to the last,
In the hour of darkness and peril and need,
The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,
And the midnight message of Paul Revere."

In front of this building which is so distinctly American in its associations, is now the name, "Chiesa del Cristo," with the cordial announcement



The Liberty Tree, 1774
Corner of Essex and Orange Streets

that "Tutti sono invitata." This neighborhood is now occupied almost entirely by Italians, those people from the picturesque land of Dante and Michael Angelo, who with their love of music and the finer things of life are contributing to our American civilization that leaven of idealism which is greatly needed in this age of materialistic tendencies.

Within the church one sees the ancient square box pews, and the high pulpit which is reached by a winding stair. The old clock in front of the organ has ticked there for nearly a century and a half. The sweet-toned chimes in the steeple were placed there in 1744. On one of the eight bells there is an inscription reading, "We are the first ring of bells cast for the British Empire in North America."

Numerous historic sites throughout the city have been marked with appropriately inscribed tablets. Among these is the spot where stood the famous old Liberty Tree, near the corner of Washington and Essex Streets. From the branches of this old elm were hung the effigies of those who favored the detested Stamp Act and similar English regulations. Beneath its branches were held the Stamp Act meetings by Paul Revere, Hancock, Adams, Otis, and others. In August, 1775, the Tree was cut down by the British, who had learned to hate it. It was Lafayette who said of it, "The world should never forget where once stood the Liberty Tree, so famous in your annals."

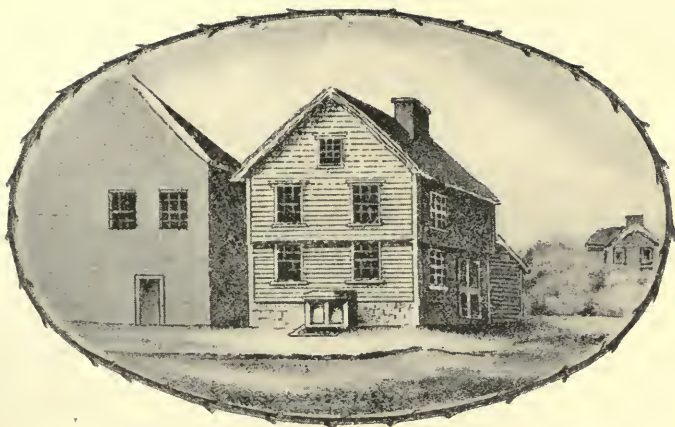
At the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets, on the site now occupied by the Hotel Touraine, there formerly stood the residence of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States.

The place once occupied by the house where Benjamin Franklin was born has been marked at number 17 Milk Street, by an inscription and bust of this distinguished American. On Court Street, at the east corner of Franklin Avenue, stood the Franklin printing office, where Benjamin and his brother, James, published the "New England Courant."

Across the street is the City Hall Annex, erected on the site of the Old Court House, where once stood the ancient prison in which the notorious pirate, Captain Kidd, was imprisoned, after being examined in the Old State House. Nearly two hundred and twenty years have passed since Captain Kidd's execution in England, but people are still searching for that mythical treasure which



Corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets
Showing on the left the corner of John Quincy Adams's House



The house in which Benjamin Franklin was born on Milk Street

is supposed to be buried somewhere along these shores.

At number 173 Washington Street is a tablet marking the site of Paul Revere's shop, where he worked as a goldsmith. The house where he was born, in North Square, has been marked by a tablet also.

The first store in Boston stood on State Street, and was kept by John Coggan, who, like all of the merchants of those days, lived above the store.

The subway entrance at Scollay Square is located on the site of the first district writing school, erected in Boston in 1684. On School Street, where the City Hall now stands, was erected the first house for the use of the Boston Public Latin School.

At number 28 State Street stood, in Provincial days, the Royal Exchange Tavern. From this

spot Nicholas Brown started on September 7, 1772, the first stage coach from Boston to New York, "to go once every fourteen days."

The first United States bank in Boston was opened in 1792, and stood on the present site of the Brazer Building on State Street. This was one of the three branches established at Boston, Baltimore, and New York, the head office being in Philadelphia. The Boston branch was the third in size, starting with a capital of \$700,000.

The first newspaper in America was printed in Boston in 1690. It was called "Public Occurrences, Both Forreign and Domestick," and consisted of four pages, seven inches by eleven with two columns on a page. It was printed "By R. Pierce for Benjamin Harris, at the London Coffee House, 1690." It was published, so the editor announced, in order "that the people may better understand public affairs, that important occurrences shall not be forgotten." Apparently so much knowledge of "public affairs" was considered dangerous in those days, for the authorities ordered it to be discontinued, and only one issue ever appeared.

The first regular newspaper, "The Boston News Letter," was started in 1704, and the history of the town for the next seventy years was recorded in its pages. It was edited by John Campbell, who was postmaster of Boston, and was printed by Bartholomew Green.

Boston has blazed the trail along numerous lines of progress.

The first railroad built in America ran from the granite quarries of Quincy through East Milton



Train of cars on the Granite Railway, and the Railway Hotel. From original print in Quincy Historical Society.

to a wharf on the Neponset River, not far from the Granite Bridge, and was known as "The Granite Railway." The first train of cars, drawn by horses, passed over this road on October 7, 1826.

The project was the outcome of the need of transporting the granite from the Quincy quarries to Charlestown, for use in the construction of the Bunker Hill Monument.

The road was made of wooden rails, placed five feet apart, on stone sleepers. Fastened to these rails were iron plates three inches wide and one-fourth of an inch thick. Stone rails were used at all public crossings, and later, when the wooden rails began to decay, they were all replaced by stone ones. Portions of this old road are still in existence, and one of the old railroad frogs and an old stone rail were exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago.



Wm. T. G. Morton, M. D., making the first public demonstration of etherization at the Massachusetts General Hospital, surrounded by the medical staff of that institution: 1. Dr. Henry J. Bigelow. 2. Dr. Augustus A. Gould. 3. Dr. J. Mason Warren. 4. Dr. John C. Warren. 5. Dr. William T. G. Morton. 6. Dr. Samuel Parkman. 7. Dr. George Hayward. 8. Dr. T. D. Townsend.

On October 16, 1846, there took place at the Massachusetts General Hospital an operation which was an epoch-making event in the history of science and surgery. It was upon this occasion that Dr. W. T. G. Morton, of Boston, successfully etherized a patient of Dr. John C. Warren. The operation was performed upon a man by the name of Gilbert Abbott, who was suffering from tumor of the jaw, and was entirely successful. This was the first public operation which was ever performed with the aid of ether. In referring to this miraculous "Death of Pain," Oliver Wendell Holmes said, "The fierce extremity of suffering has been steeped in the waters of forgetfulness, and the deepest furrow in the knotted brow of agony has been smoothed forever."

In the Boston Public Gardens, near the head of Marlboro Street, is a monument which was erected to the discoverer of ether, and bears the following inscription:

To Commemorate the Discovery
That the Inhaling of Ether
Causes Insensibility to Pain.
At the Massachusetts General Hospital
October 16, 1846

An invention which has revolutionized life was made in Boston in 1875, by Professor Alexander Graham Bell, who gave to the world the telephone. He was assisted in his work by Thomas A. Watson, an electrician in Charles Williams's workshop at 109 Court Street; and it was in this office building, which is still standing, that the first telephone message was heard. A wire had been put up between two of the rooms on the upper floor of the building. On June 2, 1875, while experimenting with it, Bell, who was at one end of the wire, heard a faint sound come over it.

On March 10 of the following year, the first sentence ever sent over a telephone was spoken by Professor Bell to Mr. Watson at number 5 Exeter Place. The words which he spoke were, "Mr. Watson, please come here, I want you."

The first permanent telephone line ran between Mr. Williams's Office on Court Street and his home in Somerville.

So down through the centuries has Boston been identified with the largest interests of the nation. She has fearlessly taken a firm and heroic stand in every crisis.



The first telephone message was heard in this building at 109 Court Street. On June 2, 1875, a wire had been put up between two rooms on the upper floor.

In the history of civilization—of the world's progress—of Boston's progress, during the last fifty years—the one most important factor is, undoubtedly, the enormous development and application of the means of production and of commerce. Certainly it has been the greatest factor in the improvement of the living conditions of man. And it must be recorded that the great men of the period have been the men of business.

As with other industries, so it has been with the shoe industry during this comparatively brief period. It has had remarkable development, and reached a period of splendid efficiency. Its progress has been due to the clearly defined and sound ideas of thinking men and the capacity of these men to plan well, build firmly, ignore difficulties, and press forward steadily toward a definite goal.

And high among these men stood William Ball Rice, founder of the present business of Rice & Hutchins, Inc., a pioneer and leader in the development of the shoe business of the world.

William B. Rice and his friend, Horatio H. Hutchins, entered into partnership and established the business of Rice & Hutchins in 1866. Their first office was at 30 Hanover Street, Boston, where they undertook the business of selling shoes on commission, receiving their goods on consignment from Felton & Chipman, of Marlboro, which was Mr. Rice's former home.

The Hanover and Pearl Street districts were the wholesale shoe centers of Boston in 1866. Up to that time, the shoe trade had been located largely where the present market district is. The center of the trade has moved steadily southward.



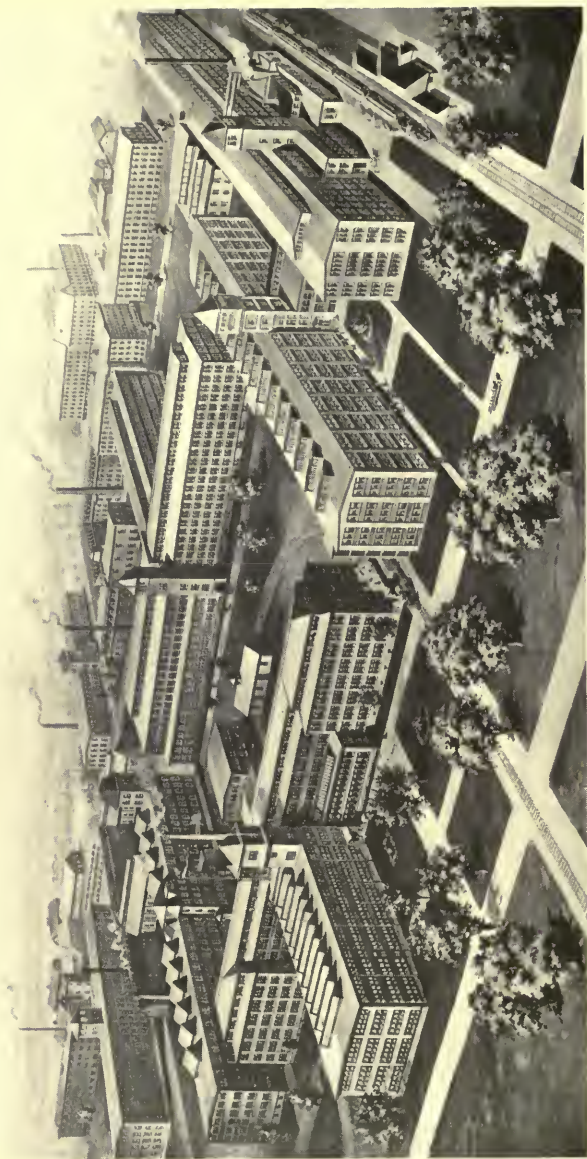
Rice & Hutchins's First Office at 30 Hanover Street
At the right may be seen the historic old American House, one of Boston's famous hotels.



First Factory of Rice & Hutchins
Old Middlesex, Marlboro, Mass.

Rice & Hutchins started with a borrowed capital of \$500. During the first year a business of \$113,000 was done. It was about ten years before the firm purchased the factory of Felton & Chipman, and by that time Mr. Rice had carefully worked out the problems of wider distribution which arose with this expansion of the business.

The first factory of Rice & Hutchins was the old Middlesex in Marlboro, Mass., built in 1865 and acquired by Rice & Hutchins ten years later. The main building was sixty by forty feet, to which



Illustrating the growth and manufacturing facilities of Rice & Hutchins, Inc. The business was started on the output of one small factory. This picture shows how the Rice & Hutchins tanneries and factories would appear to-day if gathered together into one group.

an ell thirty-three by twenty-six feet was added in 1879. This factory at first made women's polkas; afterwards, men's work shoes. It was destroyed by fire in 1884.

At the time of the Boston fire in 1872, Rice & Hutchins occupied a building at 125 Summer Street; and before the fire had burned itself out, having lost their offices and a large stock of shoes, Rice & Hutchins were established in temporary quarters, at Bedford and Columbia Street. Here they continued until their old building, at 125 Summer Street, was rebuilt.

In spite of the fire and the trying times of the financial panic of 1873, the business has grown steadily. Factory after factory has been acquired, until to-day the firm of Rice & Hutchins is supplying the markets of the world with shoes for the entire family. Each factory specializes in its own particular grade of shoe: the high-priced, medium-priced, and low-priced, men's women's, and children's all having their different place of manufacture.

The firm's attitude toward its employees has always been one to inspire confidence and insure co-operation, and may be summed up in the following words of Mr. Rice:

"We shall believe in you and treat you as honorable and just men and women, and pay you fairly and promptly for work performed. And in return we shall expect your loyal and hearty goodwill, to stand by us in every right effort to make our factories hum with life and prosperity."

Neither of the founders is alive to-day, but the business which they established stands as a splendid memorial to their ability and foresight.



At the gateway of the world's greatest shoe and leather market—the new Rice building, located at No. 10 High Street, Boston, and completed in 1916. One of the most modern and completely equipped office buildings in Boston, in which are located all of the executive offices of Rice & Hutchins, Inc.

RICE & HUTCHINS, INC.

HARRY L. RICE, *President*

FRED B. RICE, *Vice-President*

JOSEPH A. DASHA, *Sec. and Treas.*

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HARRY L. RICE

FRED B. RICE

JOSEPH A. DASHA

FRANK D. ELLISON

JOHN M. CONNELL

CHARLES W. CURTIS

STEPHEN E. YOUNG

FRANK A. PAGE

HOWARD N. COLE

JOHN A. CURTIS

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CURTIS FACTORY, Marlboro, Mass.

C. W. Curtis, *Superintendent*

ROCKLAND FACTORY, Rockland, Mass.

Charles Hutchins, *Superintendent*

MAIN ST. FACTORY, Marlboro, Mass.

D. B. Aldoes, *Superintendent*

MIDDLESEX FACTORY, Marlboro, Mass.

C. B. Eager, *Superintendent*

SO. BRAINTREE FACTORIES, So. Braintree, Mass.

J. M. Connell, *Superintendent*

FACTORY B., Cambridge

R. S. Ayres, *Superintendent*

Wholesale Houses

JOSEPH I. MEANY & Co., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE RICE & HUTCHINS NEW YORK Co., New York,
N. Y.

T. M. Brown, *President and Manager*

THE RICE & HUTCHINS BALTIMORE Co., Baltimore,
Md.

F. J. La Motte, *Treasurer and Manager*

THE RICE & HUTCHINS CHICAGO Co., Chicago, Ill.

W. G. Colvin, *Treasurer and Manager*

J. L. Proctor, *Secretary*

THE RICE & HUTCHINS CINCINNATI Co., Cincinnati,
Ohio

M. E. Jackson, *Vice-President and Manager*

THE RICE & HUTCHINS ST. LOUIS SHOE Co., St.
Louis, Mo.

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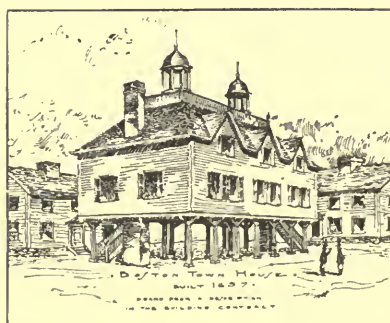
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These illustrations represent the original Town House, referred to in the text on page 14. (They were made from drawings by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge; presented to the Society of Colonial Wars by the Hon. J. B. Benton.)

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